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REPORT OF COMMITTEE

ON

The Maryland Agricultural College

TO THE

CITY-WIDE CONGRESS



BALTIMORE, JANUARY 24TH, 1913

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REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON MARYLAND AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE TO THE CITY-WIDE CONGRESS, JANUARY 24, 1913.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the City-Wide Congress, held on January 3rd, 1913, the proposal was made that the City-Wide Congress should interest itself in the reorganization and possible re-location of the Maryland Agricultural College made necessary by the recent fire which destroyed important buildings, and by the resignation of President R. W. Silvester owing to ill health. The matter was placed in the hands of Messrs. William M. Ellicott and Herbert Sheridan, who were requested to present a report at the session of the Congress on January 24th, 1913. The committee was enlarged by the addition of Dr. A. R. L. Dohme, Dr. D. H. Steffens and Messrs. John M. Dennis, Asa B. Gardiner, Jr., C. Bosley Littig and J. Colin Vincent, who kindly consented to serve. At the first meeting of the committee, January 10th, a majority being present, Mr. Herbert Sheridan was elected chairman, and he, with Dr. D. H. Steffens, submitted a draft of a report which was afterward completed and with minor changes was ratified by the committee at its final meeting on January 24th, 1913.

Before submitting its report your committee desires to say that we promptly advised Governor Goldsborough, January 11th, of the formation of a committee by action of the City-Wide Congress Board of Directors and duly received his acknowledgment, together with a request for a copy of the report when this committee had finished its labors.

REPORT.

Since the members of the City Wide Congress may not be familiar with the history and activities of the Maryland Agricultural College, a brief statement may be of interest. It is a corporation created by the Act of 1856, Chapter 97 of the Laws of Maryland. Its property comprises about 300 acres lying east and west of the Baltimore and Washington Turnpike Road about eight miles from the City of Washington, D. C., B. & O. R. R. Station, College Park.

The incorporators of this Act proposed the formation of an Agricultural College, both for the purpose of educating the youth on agricultural lines and for the profit that might lie therein.

From time to time the State of Maryland has granted sums of money to the College Trustees for the erection of buildings and equipping the same and with these first grants proposed representation on the Board of Trustees of the College. As a result the Board of Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural College is now composed of seventeen members, as follows:

The Governor, Comptroller and Treasurer of the State, Speaker of the House, President of the Senate and the Secretary of Agriculture of the United States, six Trustees appointed by the Governor of the State (so that each year the terms of two Trustees expire and two Trustees are appointed to serve for three years) and five Trustees elected by the stockholders of the Maryland Agricultural College Corporation. This forms a board of seventeen, many of whom have taken little or no interest in the affairs of the College and the real interest in the College has in the past been maintained by the stockholder Trustees.

Under various Acts of the United States Government appropriations have been made from time to time known as the

First and Second Morill Acts, which yield annually	\$50,000
Hatch Act, which yields annually.....	15,000
Adams Act, which yields annually.....	15,000
Nelson Act, which yields annually.....	15,000
Total	<hr/> \$95,000

Ten thousand dollars of the above appropriation goes to the Eastern Branch of the College for the education of colored people.

The State of Maryland has given various sums for maintenance and for the erection of buildings, etc., and last year made an appropriation for two years of \$16,000 annually.

In 1906 an Act was passed in the General Assembly of Maryland creating a State Board of Agriculture and very briefly stating that the College Trustees should act as such Board. The Act so providing has served to prevent rather than advance due consideration along broadest lines for State development of agriculture.

Unfortunately the 1906 Act did not provide for a supervision by this Board over the related departments of forestry, immigration, live stock, veterinarian and vaccine bureaus or any of the departments that are usually under control and direction of a State Board of Agriculture.

Within recent years the imperative need of a strong and progressive State Board of Agriculture has been felt. A strong sentiment has developed that the State was not justified in advancing large sums for construction and equipment to the Maryland Agricultural College, so long as it was owned wholly or in part by the stockholders of a private corporation.

Bearing on the present status of private and state ownership, it has been said that the stock ownership of the original corporation founded in 1856 has through failure to keep proper records and to keep the stock transfers in

the usual form, been so greatly lost sight of that the control of the Trustees has been practically in the hands of a very few men whose proxies in many cases are worthless.

It is therefore not surprising to note that the January 1st, 1912, report of the Board of State Aid and Charities to the General Assembly of Maryland reports on the College in part as follows:

"When it is considered that the State of Maryland is asked to appropriate about \$90,000 each year to the different branches of this institution it will be readily seen what an interest we have in it. That the title to this property is clouded one can see at a glance. The Board would recommend that the General Assembly pass a resolution requiring the Attorney-General to proceed at once to secure a clear title to this property. It is the one educational institution in the State that should be run as a State institution. With its Horticultural Department, its Experiment Station and Farmers' Institutes it reaches all parts of the State. If the College was run by the State with none but free students distributed equally over the entire State, it would extend its usefulness. The amount received from pay students is inconsiderable and the State had much better make up the deficiency and have all students free. The great advantage in the State running an institution such as The Maryland Agricultural College lies in the fact that we receive \$105,797.17 from the General Government towards its maintenance each year."

In justice to the founders of this institution as represented by the present stockholders, it should be said that the Maryland Agricultural College was not only the first institution of its kind in the United States but the first to provide for investigation and experimental work as well as instruction in agriculture, and it is a matter of just pride that every agricultural college in our country was organized after this model.

As with other vital subjects in which Maryland led, such as the steam railroad, the electric telegraph, the invention

of illuminating gas, other States have outstripped Maryland in development and use of her projects.

If we compare the Maryland Agricultural College with like institutions in other States (and to be fair we must take population and other conditions into account), one fact stands out—we have not availed ourselves of our opportunities. Here is an Agricultural College, the oldest in this country, in many respects ideally located near Washington with its opportunities for general culture—libraries, museums, galleries, opportunities such as are possessed by no other college for obtaining the best lecturers in America besides experts from every other country who visit the National Capital—which has some two hundred students, only one-third of whom are taking some phase of agricultural study, while two-thirds are taking engineering.

Its educational standards are such that its engineers are compelled to finish their studies at Cornell or similar institutions to obtain a recognized degree, while its agricultural students, if they succeed in obtaining a recognized standing among their fellow students from similar institutions, owe this rather to private study and the opportunities afforded by the State Experiment Station than to any opportunities afforded by the college itself.

We cannot shut our eyes to the regrettable fact that in the administration of the affairs of this institution as compared with similar institutions in other States, there have been both serious errors and grave neglect. Thus instead of establishing a school of forestry at this institution, which might by reason of its proximity to Washington have gained the character and reputation of a national school, setting standards for other institutions, the State Department of Forestry was connected with Johns Hopkins University—a mistake which becomes more apparent when we think of the bill now pending in Congress providing for the establishment of a national forest in territory adjacent to the school.

A similar mistake was made with the State Normal School. Had this been located near the Agricultural Col-

lege great economies might have been effected and increased opportunities for the training of teachers to teach vocational subjects, especially as they affect rural life, could have been provided for the students of both institutions. If any effort has been made to organize a system of county high schools in accordance with act of Legislature, which should be feeders to the College rather than its rivals or opponents, this effort has not been crowned with any large measure of success.

The responsibility for these sins of omission cannot be shifted to the shoulders of the authorities or faculty of this institution. It rests upon the citizenship of the entire State, including the City of Baltimore, which, with most of our large cities, never realized the interdependence of city and county until the present high cost of living forced the question of food supply upon our notice. In consequence of this failure to appreciate the importance of this institution to the State, which although organized as a private school now has at least a semi-public character (five trustees represent stockholders—twelve the State), no proper provision was ever made for the adequate support and extension of the College. While other States made and are making most liberal provisions by appropriating a regular tax levy for their agricultural colleges, we compelled the trustees and faculty of this institution at every session of the legislature to neglect their proper duties and spend weeks and months at Annapolis imploring and supplicating appropriations to erect the necessary buildings for their work.

Thus what seemed to some political work, was really a distasteful task forced upon the authorities by our failure to make proper and adequate provisions for this institution. To illustrate the effect of an opposite policy: It has been truthfully said that a paltry \$10,000 per year spent for a period of five years upon increased corn production would put \$1,000,000 into the pockets of our Maryland farmers.

As an evidence of what may be accomplished in this direction, we append a letter written by Mr. B. H. Crocheron,

Principal of the Agricultural High School at Sparks, Md., January 14th, 1913, in response to an inquiry addressed to him by your Committee:

"In reply to your inquiry of yesterday I am glad to give you briefly the history and results of our experimental work with boys and farmers in Baltimore County.

The school was opened in the Fall of 1909. The following spring I required, as ever since, all students in the school to conduct on their home farms an agricultural experiment each summer. Fifteen boys in the school selected corn with which to experiment as a result of the rather remarkable Corn Congress which we had held at the school during the first winter which had a bigger corn show than any other in the State and had an attendance of 1,000 farm folks.

I supplied these boys with four varieties of corn secured from Mr. Hartley, the Government corn expert at Washington, who thought they would be good for Baltimore County. These were planted on the 15 farms over a territory 25 miles long. Each boy had an acre of corn planted to the four varieties beside the regular cornfield of his father. I spent the summer supervising these and other experiments. In the fall we found that the acre of corn, which the boy had in each case treated exactly like that of his father, had beaten the yield of the father in every case with every variety. Best of all, one variety, Boone County White, came out best in every case. This led us to believe that Boone County White was a good corn for this place and led to further experimentation with it.

The second year we had 90 boy corn growers with an acre of corn each and almost 100 men experimenters who had applied to us to conduct experiments on their farms because of our rather remarkable results with the boys which had gained wide publicity. We supplied all the boys with Boone County White Corn and the men with various varieties, 12 in all, but in almost every case Boone County White among the others to each farm. Again Boone County White displayed its superiority over every

one of the others in most cases and we now began to feel sure of the variety.

Last summer, 1912, there were at least 1,000 farms out of the 4,496 in the county which grew Boone County White and we had 25 corn clubs organized through the rural schools with between 400 and 500 boy corn growers in the county. At our third Corn Congress held in November, at which there were 3,000 ears of corn on exhibit, farmers of the county spoke in a kind of experience meeting telling that their yields had been increased 10 to 25 per cent. by our seed. The crop of corn of Baltimore County is worth \$850,000. If we have increased this already by the lowest estimate, 10 per cent., on one quarter of the farms, we have benefitted the county this year by over \$20,000 in this work alone. But this is in perpetuity so long as this or as good seed is grown. The working capital of the county has been increased by the amount on which this is the interest or, at 5 per cent., a half million dollars.

Prophecies are fatal, but it looks reasonable to suppose that the effect of our work would not stop there even if we did. It does not look reasonable to suppose that a great majority of the farmers of the county will not follow the lead of the 1,000 who grow Boone County White. We can expect 2,000 farms to grow that corn next year and perhaps 3,000 the year following, I think.

Nor need our work stop there. The estimates of yield are based on but 40 bushels of shelled corn per acre, whereas our boys get from 60 to 95 bushels per acre. If we can get the average farmer to get as high a yield as our lowest boy corn grower we will increase the yield 50 per cent. and the working capital of the county \$8,000,000. But that is yet in the future.

I do not know that I need go into detail of the many other types of work we have done: the orchards we have pruned, sprayed, fertilized and saved to big crops of fruit, the acres of alfalfa we have put out, nor the fertilizer experiments we have conducted to show how to save money at that end. You may be interested in the further work with the corn which we have done for a year in rather

complicated breeding work on the farms of our most advanced students whereby heredity seems to make a difference in yield of over 300 per cent. We hope to breed up from Boone County White to a better yielding corn.

Last spring the papers said we saved the county corn crop by the warning notices we sent out on the bad condition of the seed corn. We sent a notice to every farmer on our list of over 4,000 and posted notices on every railroad station, postoffice, school and many of the stores in the county. We directed all the 25 corn clubs to test seed free for farmers which they did in big quantities. Results of that type cannot be calculated in dollars and cents where it can be proved, but we believe it meant many dollars to the county.

We expect to keep right on doing this sort of thing."

Any group of business men if offered a chance to make a million dollars by investing \$10,000 per year for five years would hardly permit it to escape them. Past Legislatures of Maryland, it would seem, could not be persuaded to make such an investment.

The same attractive returns might be procured by promoting the sheep industry for which this State offers splendid opportunities.

The high lands of Maryland are especially well adapted for apple growing and large orchards are now being planted with further great extensions in prospect. The Maryland Agricultural College teaches pomology and now assists the apple grower in his efforts to fight insect pests, but the usefulness of the College in this work is again hampered by lack of funds.

Given the adequate facilities for the development of this and similar industries, the College would be a factor in the creation of much additional wealth and unquestionably aid in the decrease of the high cost of living.

Agriculture is our greatest undeveloped industry and in no other way can the welfare of present and future residents of Maryland, whether in city, town or country homes, be so effectually advanced as by honoring agri-

culture with its deserved attention. Not this alone, but we question whether there is elsewhere in the United States so much unproductive land of equivalent extent and value ready for profitable development as in Southern Maryland, climate and unlimited markets considered.

If we of Maryland are not more prosperous in all things that may be represented by material gain and the higher things of life, it is not by reason of any lack of favorable soil, climate or general conditions, but rather by reason of neglected opportunities and discussions instead of action.

This is well illustrated by insertion at this place of the admirable report presented to the Board of Trustees more than a year ago by Director H. J. Patterson, in which he outlined a comprehensive plan of development for the College of Agriculture. The Board approved the same for adoption whenever funds were available:



(Director Patterson reported as follows) :

OUTLINE FOR AN ORGANIZATION FOR AGRICUL-
TURAL EDUCATION AND EXTENSION
FOR MARYLAND.

THE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE TO BE DIVIDED INTO
FIVE SCHOOLS.

"There should be a dean of the College and a Superintendent of each School.

The Superintendent of the School would also be a professor or head of some department in that School.

THE SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE.

Professor of Soils.

Professor of Crops.

Professor of Agricultural Chemistry and Fertilizers.

Professor of Animal Industry.

Professor of Dairy Industry.

Professor of Veterinary Science and Agricultural Bacteriology.

Professor of Rural Economics (Distribution, Marketing, Co-operation, Farm Accounts, etc.)

Professor of Farm Management.

Lecturers on Special Branches of Animal Industry.

THE SCHOOL OF RURAL ENGINEERING.

Professor of Farm Drainage.

Professor of Farm Mechanics.

Professor of Farm Architecture.

Professor of Highway Engineering.

Professor of Rural Sanitation.

THE SCHOOL OF HORTICULTURE.

Professor of Pomology.
 Professor of Olericulture.
 Professor of Floriculture.
 Professor of Landscape Gardening.
 Professor of Forestry.
 Professor of Botany.
 Professor of Entomology.

Lectures to Senior Students and Short Course Students
 by Experiment Station Investigators and Horticultural
 Specialists.

THE SCHOOL OF DOMESTIC SCIENCE.

Professor of Dietetics and Cooking.
 Professor of Household Arts and Crafts.
 Professor of Hygiene and Nursing.
 Lecturer on Household Chemistry.
 Lecturer on Household Physics.
 Lecturer on Household Bacteriology.
 Lecturer on Household Sanitation.

THE SCHOOL FOR TRAINING RURAL TEACHERS.

Professor of Pedagogies.
 Lecturer on Elementary Agriculture.
 Lecturer on Nature Studies.
 Lecturer on Domestic Science.
 Lecturer on Mechanic Arts.
 Lecturer on Farm Arithmetic.

*All teachers in the College of Agriculture would devote
 part of their time to extension work in the State.*

*Some subjects would be taught by the same teacher in
 all of the Schools.*

*The Lecturers in the Domestic Science and Teachers'
 Training Schools would be professors in some of the other
 Schools.*

Many subjects could be given by a course of lectures (1 to 20) by specialists hired for a limited time.

The Experiment Station workers would be available for giving a limited amount of instruction.

All teachers in the College should be encouraged to conduct some investigations.

The Extension Work should consist of demonstrating the results of investigations; demonstrating good farm practice; making agricultural surveys; assisting farmers in selecting and planning systems for farms; giving lectures, and promoting organization in rural centers for co-operation, education and sociability."

Desiring the fullest particulars of the Maryland Agricultural College so that our report would be as complete as the limited time permitted, we submitted the following letter and questions to the College, January 13th.

Prof. Thomas H. Spence, who is now acting head of the College, unfortunately failed to receive our communication in time to make a reply before this session of the Congress. We therefore submit our letter as a part of this report, with the hope that Prof. Spence's reply may be presented at the next session of the Congress.

"At a recent meeting of the Directors of the City Wide Congress, an organization representing the federated business, improvement and civic associations of Baltimore, a special committee was appointed to study the system of agricultural education in this State with special reference to the Maryland Agricultural College and its relation to our general scheme of public education. Since the interest manifested by this influential body in the institution over which you preside cannot fail to be most helpful, we feel encouraged to seek your co-operation in the preparation of this report which must be the basis of any recommendations we may feel called upon to make to the Congress and in which any inaccuracy of statement should be most carefully avoided. May we therefore ask you to

kindly reply as freely as your time will permit to the following questions:

1. How many students are at present enrolled at the Maryland Agricultural College?

2. How many of the students are from Maryland? From other States? From other countries?

3. How many of these students are taking a four years' course in Agriculture? Horticulture? Animal Husbandry? Dairying?

4. How many of these students are taking courses in Engineering?

5. Does the College make any provision for the training of young women in Domestic Science. Is co-education possible? If not, why not?

6. What are the entrance requirements at the Maryland Agricultural College? If this College does not require graduation from High School as entrance qualification, please state reason.

7. Has the Maryland Agricultural College any connection with the general system of public education in this State?

8. Does it enjoy any especial advantage by reason of its location near the Federal Capital and the National Department of Agriculture? If so, state advantage and use made of it.

9. Is it in any way connected with the State Experiment Station? The State Bureau of Forestry? The State Bureau of Immigration?

10. Does the College apart from the Experiment Station make any provision for special study of Maryland soils or does it depend upon reports of National Bureau of Soils?

11. Does the College besides directing farmers institutes and arranging short courses, make any effort to advise and assist new settlers in their efforts to increase the pro-

ductiveness of our soils, profitably market their products, etc? In other words, has the College made any efforts in the direction of local farm demonstration work?

12. Has the College through its faculty or Board of Trustees which we understand is also our State Board of Agriculture made any efforts in the direction of establishing a system of agricultural savings and credit associations in this State? Has it made any efforts to improve the general conditions of country life in Maryland?

13. How is the College at present supported? What is the amount of appropriation received from the Federal Government? From the State? From any other source?

14. Is the present location of the College in every way desirable? Please discuss soil conditions as representing general soil conditions of State; accessibility, number of visitors from various parts of State, from other States, etc."

We have had no desire to pick flaws nor attach blame but to uncover defects and suggest remedies for them.

Under fundamental defects we submit:

1. A failure to appreciate, both on the part of the City and the counties, the importance of this institution to the State and its development, and lack of proper and adequate support.

2. A failure to grasp the opportunities presented by the location of the College and the educational work of the scientists in the National Department of Agriculture.

3. A lack of relation and such co-ordination to the general educational system of the State as would conduce to the sending of High School graduates to the College and to sending of College graduates to Johns Hopkins University for graduate studies.

We hesitate to make positive and final recommendations because of insufficient time for study and investigation, but we can say this:

In our judgment, it would be a mistake to move the College.

No agricultural college can be located at a place which will approximately represent conditions of the whole State, especially our State, in which conditions are extremely diversified. Wherever located, the necessity for local experimentation and demonstration will become increasingly important. The Experiment Station through local stations can furnish farmers with seed (i. e. winter oats, corn, etc.) reporting results to central station—giving proper study and emphasis to local conditions. There can be exchanges of professors and demonstrators between this College centre, local experiment stations and county schools.

From the present location the treasures of Washington are available for students by short trolley ride or Baltimore and Ohio Railroad service. Not alone the galleries, Congressional treats and unusual attractions the National Capital presents, but the graduate students, who seek still further agricultural knowledge, have access to the riches of the United States Department of Agriculture and experiment farms of Arlington.

We do not hesitate at this time to submit the following recommendations:

RECOMMENDATIONS.

First—That by virtue of his office and because of the deep personal interest Governor Goldsborough has shown in the subject of Agriculture, we recommend that he be requested by this Congress to call a meeting of representatives of the various bodies and interests of Baltimore City and the State to consider both the latent possibilities of Agricultural development of Maryland and to determine what should be done with respect to the Maryland Agricultural College in order that these possibilities under its leadership may be so utilized as to further the best interests of the State.

Such a meeting should be attended by representatives of:

The Press of the City and State.

All Farmers' Organizations.

Maryland Agricultural College.

City-Wide Congress.

Board of Trade, embracing City Trade Organizations.

Johns Hopkins University.

Board of State Aid and Charities.

State Board of Education.

Bureau of Immigration.

Associated Boards of Trade of Maryland.

All Transportation Companies of the State.

The United States Department of Agriculture.

The Federated Women's Clubs of Maryland.

We believe that Mr. John M. Glenn, who is managing the Sage Fund, and who is intensely interested in the best obtainable results from agricultural experimentation work, together with a representative of the Rockefeller Fund, who is doing somewhat similar work and such other people as might be interested, should also be invited.

Second—Since the Board of Trustees adopted a full report containing plans for the comprehensive development of the Maryland Agricultural College presented in 1912, as

set forth herein, and pledged themselves to carry out the plans as soon as funds were available, your committee recommends that this Board of Trustees be invited to present the above mentioned report, with such further recommendations as they may desire to make, as a basis for discussions at the meeting to be called by the Governor.

Third—We recommend that the greatest care be exercised in filling the office of President of the Maryland Agricultural College now vacant; and in this connection, that men of ability whose residence in Maryland peculiarly qualify them for the work of organization and development required by the College and the agricultural interest of the State, be not overlooked. After the appointment of a president the organization and management of the institution should be placed in his hands. While the general policy of the College should be determined by the Board of Trustees, it should be their aim to give the President of the institution full opportunity to carry out this policy and direct all internal College affairs.

Fourth—We recommend that the proposed meeting consider the advisability of the State promptly taking over the Maryland Agricultural College and operating it as a State institution after satisfying any vested rights now held by individual interests.

Fifth—That this meeting consider the acquisition of additional land so that a comprehensive plan for development and unit system of college expansion and extension can have consideration.

Sixth—Since the leading Agricultural Colleges of the country owe their success to some feature especially emphasized, as follows:

Cornell—Horticulture.

Iowa—Stock raising.

Wisconsin—Dairying.

Illinois—Corn, Wheat and Grass.

Pennsylvania—General Farm Products.

it is apparent that some distinct feature should be emphasized at the Maryland Agricultural College. Because of our nearness to large centres of population on the Atlantic Seaboard, your committee recommends that the Maryland Agricultural College adopt the production of table products as its feature. In other words, stress should be laid upon truck growing, horticulture, fish and oyster culture and dairying. Beyond this, by reason of its favorable location, it should offer exceptional advantages to advanced students in agriculture.

Seventh—We recommend that the plan of study at the College be so arranged both as regards requirements for entrance and graduation as to interlock with the general educational system of the State. Certainly the State, after making a large appropriation for the establishment of a technical school in connection with Johns Hopkins University, should now, instead of supporting a similar course of studies at the Agricultural College, rather insist that the latter institution particularly emphasize rural engineering and farm mechanics, especially the application of electrical power as generated by our many mountain streams to agriculture and the comforts of rural life.

Eighth—We recommend that at the proposed meeting there be given consideration to convict labor being employed in such a manner as to benefit agricultural interests of the State instead of being a burden in addition to the burden the State now bears in caring for its insane and poor.

Ninth—We recommend for the meeting a plan for adequate and generous support of this College through legislative action and increased knowledge throughout the State of its possibilities.

Tenth—Since publicity is essential for best results, we recommend the proposed meeting consider plans for the College and its interests securing proper benefits through judicious publicity work. This seems especially necessary since through lack of funds the College is now unable to

give to more than a limited number the benefits of its experimental and demonstration work.

Eleventh—We believe the military discipline has been emphasized beyond the needful point for best results and recommend that this subject be considered at the meeting, and at the same time fearing that the dormitory and board systems are out of favor with students we recommend encouragement for private families to board pupils or permit pupils to adopt club-housekeeping.

Twelfth—We consider it highly desirable to determine what must be done to insure continued Federal aid for this institution and make sure that Maryland shall profit to the greatest consistent degree by such co-operative work with the Federal Government as will best serve the State and Nation.

D. H. STEFFENS.

HERBERT SHERIDAN, Chairman.

Baltimore, Md., January 24, 1913.

On presentation of this Report to the session of the City-Wide Congress on January 24th, 1913, the following Resolutions were adopted:

"Resolved, That the Report of the Committee on the Maryland Agricultural College be printed and sent to the Press of the State, with specific request that the Report be published in full or serially."

"Resolved, That by virtue of his office and because of the deep personal interest Governor Goldsborough has

shown in the subject of Agriculture, we recommend that he be requested by this Congress to call a meeting of representatives of various bodies and interests of Baltimore City and the State to consider both the latent possibilities of Agricultural development of Maryland and to determine what should be done with respect to the Maryland Agricultural College in order that these possibilities under its leadership may be so utilized as to further the best interests of the State.

Resolved, That the suggestion be made that the organizations named in the Report of the Committee on The Maryland Agricultural College be included among those to be invited by Governor Goldsborough to the meeting in question.

Resolved, That a copy of the Report of the Committee on The Maryland Agricultural College be sent to Governor Goldsborough with the compliments of the City-Wide Congress.

Resolved, That a copy of this Resolution be appended to the Report."

A. R. L. DOHME,
President.

A. H. HECHT,
Secretary pro tem.

CITY-WIDE CONGRESS

REPORT OF COMMITTEE

ON

MARYLAND AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE

BALTIMORE, MAY 16th, 1914.

COMMITTEE:

REV. D. H. STEFFENS, *Chairman.*

MR. WM. M. ELLICOTT.

DR. A. R. L. DOHME.

MR. ASA B. GARDINER, JR.

MR. C. BOSLEY LITTIG.

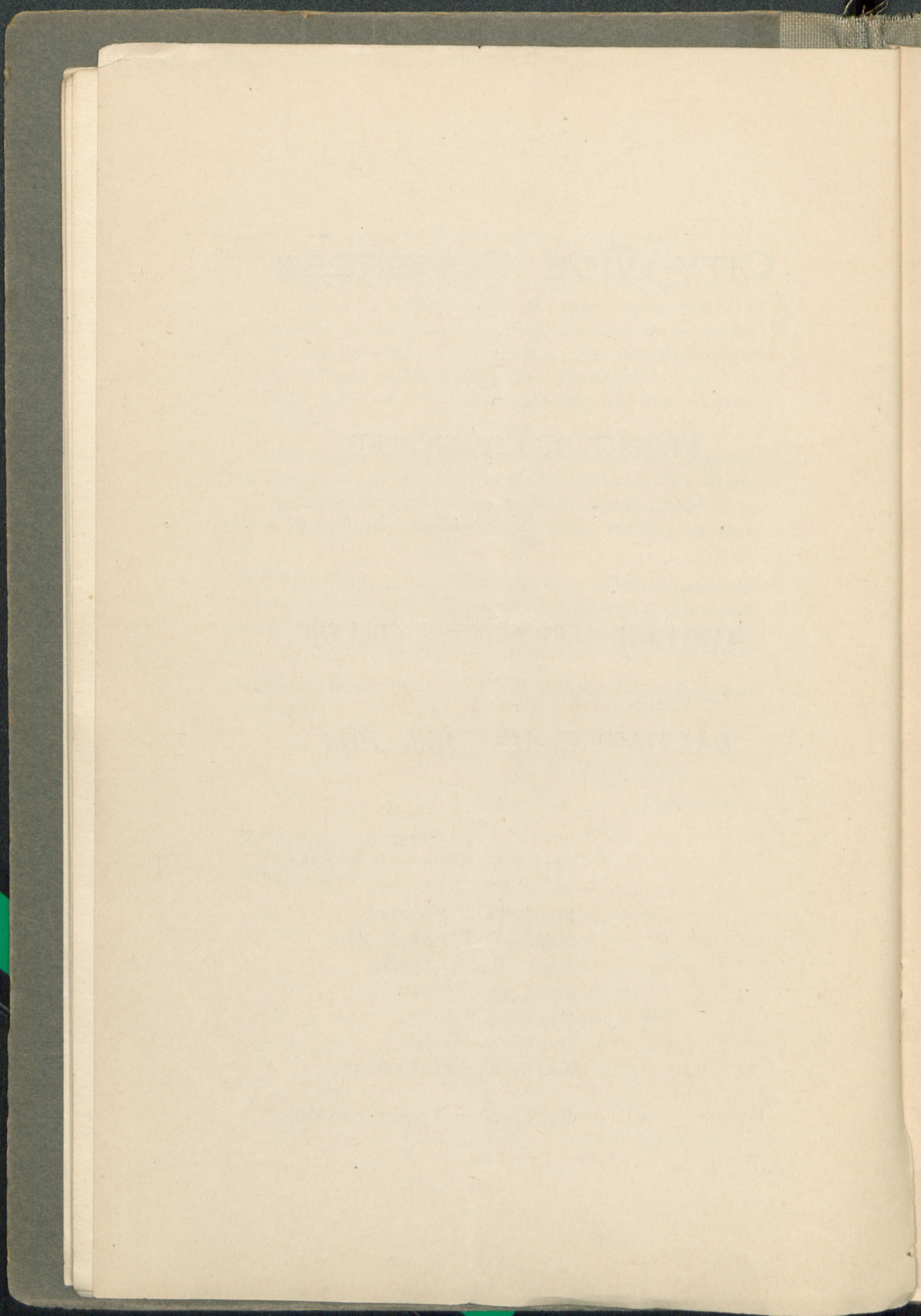
MR. J. COLIN VINCENT.

MR. CHAS. S. YORK.

DR. LILIAN WELSH.

MR. RICHARD H. PLEASANTS.

MR. LEONARD WILSON, *Secretary.*



To the President and Members of the City-Wide Congress:—

Your Committee on the Maryland Agricultural College begs leave to submit the following report on its recent activities and on the present status of the institution:

Finding that the Maryland Country Life Commission had secured the services of Mr. Edwin Lee Holton, Professor of Rural Sociology and Economics of the Kansas State Agricultural College to make an investigation of agricultural conditions in Maryland, and that the report of this Commission, as presented to His Excellency, the Governor of Maryland, and printed for distribution, in its statements and recommendations with respect to the Maryland Agricultural College, substantially agreed with the reports and recommendations made by your Committee to the City-Wide Congress, your Committee immediately arranged for a conference with representatives of the Maryland Country Life Commission. The Chamber of Commerce Crop Improvement Committee, the State Dairymen's Association, the Maryland Conservation Association, the State Federation of Women's Clubs, the Baltimore Canners' Exchange and the Southern Settlement and Development Organization upon invitation participated in these conferences, "with the view of ascertaining how far the various bills on the subject of the Maryland Agricultural College, prepared or now being prepared, coincide with the views of these associations and of this committee; and to determine as to the advisability of preparing a bill for introduction to the Legislature, which shall carry out the views of these associations."

The Junior Gunpowder Farmers' Club of Baltimore County attended one of these conference meetings and Mr. J. Marsh Matthews, representing the Alumni of the College, also took part in the same.

Since the General Assembly of 1912 had appointed a Commission to examine into the relation of the State of Maryland to the Maryland Agricultural College, your Committee prepared no bills for presentation to the Legislature, but awaited the report and bills of this State Commission, assuming that it, after having made a two years' study of the subject, would present an exhaustive and final report with carefully drawn bills for necessary legislation.

This Committee unfortunately took a somewhat narrow view of its duties and confined its investigations very largely to the legal phases of the joint ownership of the College by the State and private interests. It failed to report on the past relations of the College to the agricultural and educational interests of the State; and proposed no way to increase either the efficiency of the College, or the efficiency of the State Board of Agriculture, which is now composed of the College Trustees, without specified duties of any kind whatsoever. It merely prepared an act, "providing for the foreclosure of the mortgage now held by the State of Maryland against the undivided half-interest of the original stockholder corporation," limiting the purchase price, however, to \$20,000, which was presented by the Speaker of the House and later known as House Bill No. 268. This bill was passed and signed by the Governor.

The bill, granting the College a new charter, was also introduced by the Speaker of the House, and known as House Bill No. 267. It was fortunately defeated in the closing hours of the session.

Instead of a report by the Board of Trustees, either in its capacity as a Board of Trustees or a State Board of Agriculture, the Commission of 1912 attached the report of Doctor H. J. Patterson, the President of the Maryland Agricultural College, on the affairs of the College, with a bill providing for an appropriation of \$1,000,000 for buildings and

development. The Trustees were thus free to take any position they chose, for they had by public statement in no way committed themselves to any definite policy whatsoever.

This Bill, No. 266, was also presented by the Speaker and, together with Bill No. 267, failed of passage.

Your Committee carefully examined these bills as soon as it was able to procure copies of the same, which was attended with some difficulty. On February 10th, Mr. Ogle Marbury very kindly attended a conference to explain and discuss the report of the Legislative Committee, appointed by Act of 1912, of which Committee he was a member. Exceedingly valuable assistance was rendered to your Committee by Mr. Richard H. Pleasants, who carefully examined the legal aspects of this much involved problem and wrote several opinions, which were promptly transmitted to the Governor and to the representatives, who had these bills in charge. Mr. Pleasants is of the opinion that the mortgage foreclosure procedure, recommended by the Legislative Committee in 1912, will hardly succeed in eliminating all stockholder interests and vesting clear and undisputable title to the College property in the State.

Your Committee also entered into correspondence with Doctor A. C. Monohan, of the United States Bureau of Education, and the Agricultural Colleges of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, Michigan, etc., thereby securing much valuable information.

After carefully examining and analyzing the several bills presented to the General Assembly, together with the University Bill, presented by Senator Maloy, the Smith-Lever Bill, recently enacted by the United States Congress, etc., etc., your Committee, in conference with the above-named organizations, decided not to frame and present separate bills, but to urge the adoption of such amendments by the Legislature to the bills before it as would carry out the recommendations of the City-Wide Congress for a complete reorganization and

redirection of the Agricultural College on modern lines. While fully sharing the views of Mr. Pleasants as to the inadequacy and dangers of the mortgage foreclosure procedure, your Committee took this position because of the urgent necessity of the prompt development of the State's agricultural resources, under the leadership of a strong agricultural College.

Amendments were prepared providing that no part of the appropriation asked for be available or paid out to the College authorities until clear and unencumbered title to all College property, both real and personal, be vested in the State and until the Trustees should have submitted definite plans, for the rebuilding and reorganization of the College, to the United States Department of Agriculture in consultation with the United States Bureau of Education. To our great surprise, the President of the College and members of the faculty publicly made objection to this second provision.

Your Committee also urged the earliest possible removal, from any position of control in the College affairs, of the representatives of any and all private interests, preparing an amendment to House Bill No. 267, which, as originally drawn, made the present stockholder Trustees members of the Board for life. While we perfectly agreed with the Country Life Commission that a small Board, selected without partisan bias or because of local considerations, should be named by the Legislature to reorganize and rebuild the Maryland Agricultural College, we nevertheless, although with considerable reluctance, agreed that the present members of the Board, with the exception of the so-called stockholder Trustees, should compose the new Board during the first two years, or until the year 1916, when a complete new Board would be appointed by the Governor.

These amendments represent the utmost minimum of what your Committee might ask, if the views of this Congress as reflected by the adoption of previous reports were to be carried

out. They were presented to the Speaker of the House, who most willingly accepted and incorporated them in his Bills. They were also placed in the hands of the Finance and Ways and Means Committee. The intelligent and public-spirited interest of His Excellency, Governor Goldsborough, of Speaker James McC. Trippe, of Senators Peter J. Campbell, Wm. J. Ogden, of Baltimore City, and Frank E. Williams, of Cecil County, and of Representatives Lloyd Wilkinson, of Baltimore City, Noble L. Mitchell and Charles H. McNabb, of Harford Couty, and others, in this important matter, and the cordial reception accorded by them to our efforts for the upbuilding of the College deserves the sincere gratitude of this Congress.

Despite all our efforts, including a voluminous correspondence, countless personal interviews, and numerous visits to Annapolis to attend hearings and wait on Committees, these Bills 266 and 267 failed of passage, not because of any unwillingness on the part of the Legislature to make full and adequate provisions for the needs of the institution, but rather because of the unfortunate insistence of the stockholder Trustees upon retaining their places as members of the Board of the College.

This was so apparent that the Baltimore News in its issue of April 7th did not hesitate to say: "The scheme of the College fell through the stubbornness of some of the directors, who preferred that the College should go without money than to see themselves eliminated as life directors representing an interest that they had agreed to surrender." These men and the interest they represent are now in actual control of this institution—a fact stated by the Legislative Commission in its report. This report not only says: "The private stockholders are in practical charge of the institution, and conduct its affairs including the spending of the money received from the State and from the National Government," but also states that, "it is impossible to ascertain just who

are the stockholders of the College corporation." In other words, the Maryland Agricultural College is being managed by the representatives of an indefinable and in that sense irresponsible interest, which not only spends the large sums appropriated by the State but also the much larger sums received from the Federal Government.

We, therefore, recommend that the status of the stockholder Trustees be examined by the Attorney-General so as to see whether their legal right to act can be maintained. This interest submits no reports to the State, and it is therefore impossible to determine what claims it may present with respect to a property estimated to be worth \$500,000, a value very largely, if not entirely, created by State appropriations.

Your Committee therefore felt itself in duty bound to send to the Press of the State copies of the "News" article, which ascribed to "stubborn private interests" the failure of the legislation, urged at so great a sacrifice of time and money by your Committee, with the request that the same be published, "to give the Agricultural interests of the State a true statement of the recent action of the General Assembly upon the Maryland Agricultural College Bill."

In its first report (submitted January 24th, 1913), your Committee spoke with regret of "the faculty of this institution at every session of the Legislature neglecting its proper duties and spending weeks and months at Annapolis imploring and supplicating appropriations for the College."

Our recent experience at Annapolis leaves no room for doubt that a lobby, composed of members of the faculty, was present during much of the entire session, unquestionably with permission of the Board of Trustees. That the professors of what is potentially a National and State institution should be compelled to neglect their class work for weeks during legislative sessions and engage in activities which suggest the questions, "Who pays the expenses of this lobby?" "In whose interest are they here?" is a most

reprehensible custom, calculated to work harm to an institution which has in no small measure already forfeited the confidence of a large number of the people of this State. Your Committee therefore repeats that whatever legislation is needed by the College should be initiated and presented by the Trustees and that these Trustees, who should be the most progressive and enlightened agricultural leaders of the State, should make their appeal to the general citizen body, without whose hearty support no amount of legislation will ever insure any real agricultural progress or development in Maryland. A lobby such as the one described is a discredit both to the institution and to the State. If the responsibility for its maintenance rests with the private stockholder interests who "are in actual control of the College," this of itself would be a sufficient reason for their removal from any position of influence or control of its affairs.

Of the present situation of the College, your Committee would say that the new dormitory building has now been completed. The usual appropriations for maintenance were made by the Legislature. The college will therefore be able to continue its work.

Not having recently visited the College, your Committee is unable to report on the efforts and progress made toward carrying out other important recommendations of this Congress, namely those looking toward the adoption of a comprehensive scheme for the physical development of the property, with the acquisition of additional land, the layout of a general building scheme, the provision of an adequate water supply, a spur track into the grounds, arrangements for sewerage disposal, etc., etc.

In its first report your Committee emphasized the need of increased publicity as a means for securing proper benefits for the College. Although the Baltimore "Sun," with commendable public spirit, regularly gives an entire page to agricultural matter prepared by the College, the people of this

State have never yet been told through its columns of any plan the Trustees or faculty may have formed for its reorganization and development. This, if not the studied policy of the institution as determined by the interests in control, to say the least, is a deplorable oversight on the part of the Trustees and Faculty.

Under these circumstances it is not surprising that there should be more and more evident a strong and growing feeling, that the best interests of the State might even now make advisable the removal of this institution to some other part of the State as the first step toward its complete and effective reorganization—a feeling which your Committee has hitherto endeavored to restrain and counteract, but which, if the present policy of the interest in actual control of the College continues, may readily increase to such an extent as to be able to peremptorily demand drastic action. Seeing the fatuity of maintaining a College under the guise of an agricultural institution which takes ten men away from the farm for every one which it sends back, your Committee felt in duty bound to urge that the old order of things should cease and that the State at once proceed to secure complete ownership and unfettered control of this institution, creating and endowing a strictly modern school, devoted entirely to rural interests and problems as perfectly as possible adapted to the conditions and needs of Maryland. It has been found wherever such reorganization and redirection has been effected, and a real guarantee of value for value in time and money spent has been given, that large numbers of young men and young women from the cities and rural neighborhoods eagerly come to prepare themselves for the thrifty and useful citizenship of the country districts. Wherever there is a really good agricultural College, the difficulty is to find accommodations for the applicants, and every dollar spent comes back to the State tenfold in the value to the community of educated men and women.

Fortunately, the recommendations of the City-Wide Congress, submitted in the first and second reports of this Committee, urging the necessity of an educational survey of the State, have been enacted into a law by the Legislature with an appropriation of \$5,000 for this important and difficult work. It will, however, be necessary for the City-Wide Congress to continue its interest in this matter, at least, so far as the Maryland Agricultural College is concerned, for an imperfect survey is bound to do both this institution and the general educational system of the State more harm than good.

The City-Wide Congress should also direct its attention to another matter intimately related to the College and Experiment Station, namely, the organization of a State Board of Agriculture. The Board of Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural College was created a Maryland State Board of Agriculture in 1908, without the assignment or definition of any duties whatsoever. The necessity of a co-ordination and correlation, under a State Board of Agriculture, of all the State agencies, which should make for the promotion of agriculture, is so apparent that it needs no proof. The Bill enacted by the last Legislature of the State of Ohio creating an agricultural commission is an example of what should be done in this direction by Maryland. A State Board of Agriculture, with no duties set forth, which makes no effort to direct and co-ordinate the various State agencies having to do with agriculture, such as Live Stock Inspection, the Inspection of Fertilizers, the Analysis of Soils, the Encouragement of Immigration, the Protection of Orchards Against Disease—in a word every State agency designed to promote or protect the utilization of our natural resources—is an institution peculiar to, but not particularly creditable to Maryland.

In the opinion of your Committee, it is also necessary to further urge prompt provision of equal educational opportunities for women at the Maryland Agricultural College. If for no other reason, the pressing need of agricultural training for the teachers of our high schools and district schools should make this imperative. At present the College does nothing whatsoever in this direction unless we are willing to consider its short courses, hitherto held at a season of the year when no teachers can attend, as a provision for such teachers' training, and as adequate provision for the training of farmers' wives and daughters in home economics. Provision for the training of women who desire to elect agricultural pursuits, on exactly the same basis as men are trained, seems to be as far removed from the vision of the Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural College as it was from that of the Trustees of similar institutions in other States forty years ago.

Your Committee is also of the opinion that legislation should be enacted by the Federal Government, to apply alike to all land-grant Colleges which annually receive large appropriations from the National Treasury, more specifically defining the powers to be exercised by the Federal Government through its Department of Agriculture in determining the curriculum and mode of management of these institutions. Since the increasing appropriations provided by the Smith-Lever Bill are to be expended in co-operation with these land-grant Colleges, such a definition of power cannot with safety be much longer postponed. At this moment the payment of the Federal appropriation to one such College is actually being withheld, whether by warrant of law or not your Committee is unable to say. If these appropriations were withheld from the Maryland Agricultural College for one year, it would be compelled to close its doors.

Any plan for the reorganization of Maryland Agricultural College should also provide for the removal of the ex-officio members from the Board of Trustees. The Board has hereto-

fore had seven ex-officio members. The report of the legislative commission of 1912 very frankly says: "As a matter of fact, the ex-officio members seldom attend." The report of the Country Life Commission therefore urges: "The statute which provides for ex-officio members of the Board should be repealed. It is a well-established fact that men elected to important offices in the State Government make inefficient ex-officio members of important boards of administration. The more efficient the service they render to the State in the positions to which they were elected, the less efficient will be their service on so important a board as the Board of Administration of the State Agricultural College." Your Committee is persuaded that a board composed of not more than seven persons should be provided for whenever the College is granted a new charter. At least one of these members should be a woman, not only because of the contemplated co-educational features, but because of the exceedingly valuable services women have rendered, and are more and more rendering, to the great cause of education and the improvement of conditions surrounding life in the open country.

In conclusion, your Committee would say that it is more than ever convinced that the City-Wide Congress should continue to take the initiative in this matter of agricultural education. The farmers, as a rule, lack organization and leadership. They are by no means enthusiastic over larger crop production under governmental direction. They want higher prices for their present production and cheaper labor to produce.

The city-dweller, smarting under the ever-increasing expense of the high cost of living, is more and more keenly realizing his utter dependence upon the man who is at one and the same time the ultimate producer and the ultimate consumer. Baltimore City will more and more realize that its continued growth and industrial development depend upon the continued provision of a reliable and reasonably cheap

food supply for its workers—in a word, upon the development of the State's dormant agricultural resources. The reorganization and the rebuilding of the Maryland Agricultural College, together with the organization of a strong State Board of Agriculture, is therefore one of the gravest problems asking solution of the people of this State. In the last analysis its every interest, industrial, commercial, social and educational, depends upon agriculture which is, and ever must remain, the foundation of all national prosperity.

Your Committee therefore respectfully urges that the City-Wide Congress continue its interest in this most important matter, with the assurance that intelligent concerted action on the part of both the City and the Counties cannot fail to redound to the benefit of every citizen of our beloved State.

Respectfully submitted,

D. H. STEFFENS, *Chairman.*

WM. M. ELLICOTT.

C. BOSLEY LITTIG.

A. R. L. DOHME.

ASA B. GARDINER, JR.

RICHARD H. PLEASANTS.

J. COLIN VINCENT.

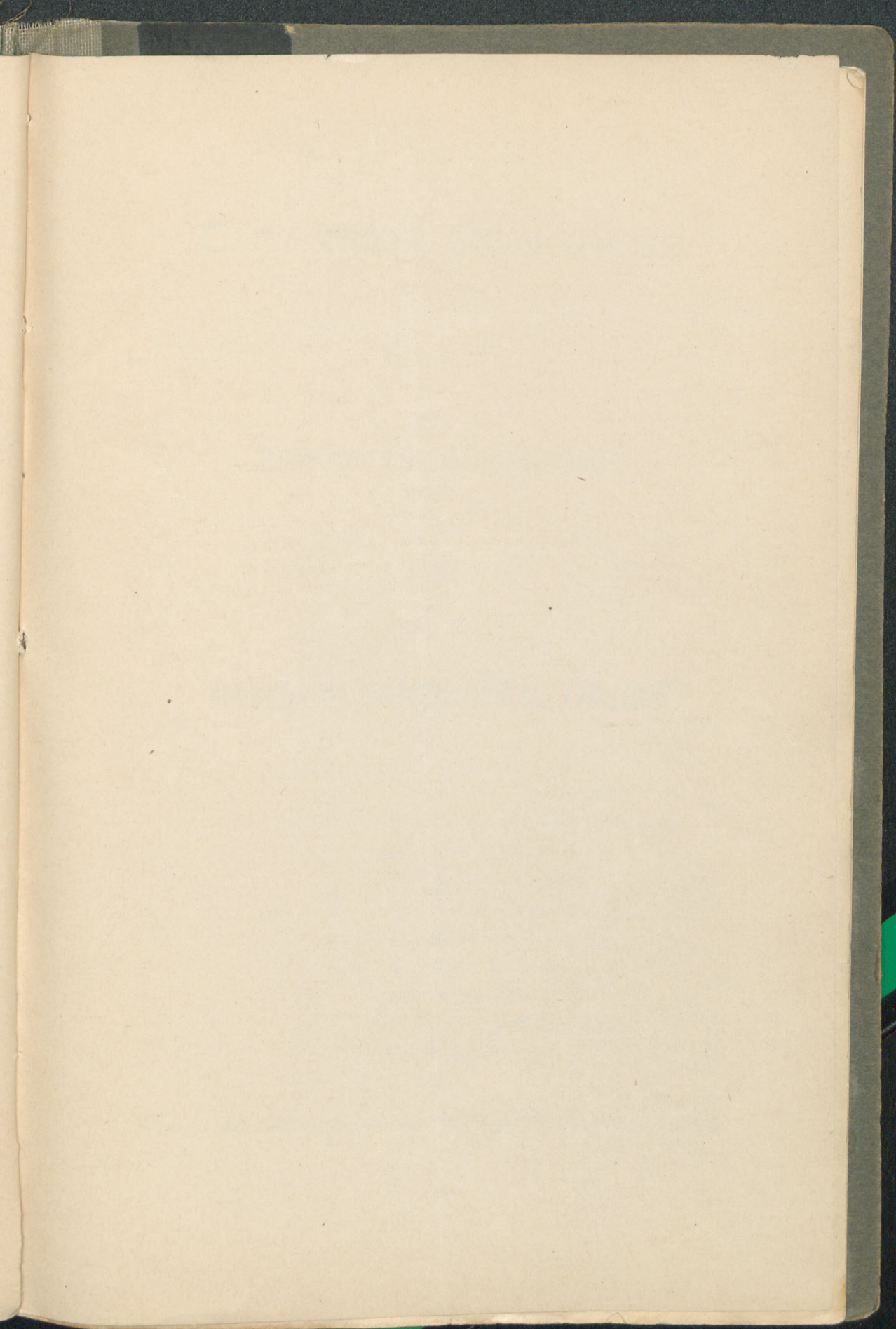
LILIAN WELSH.

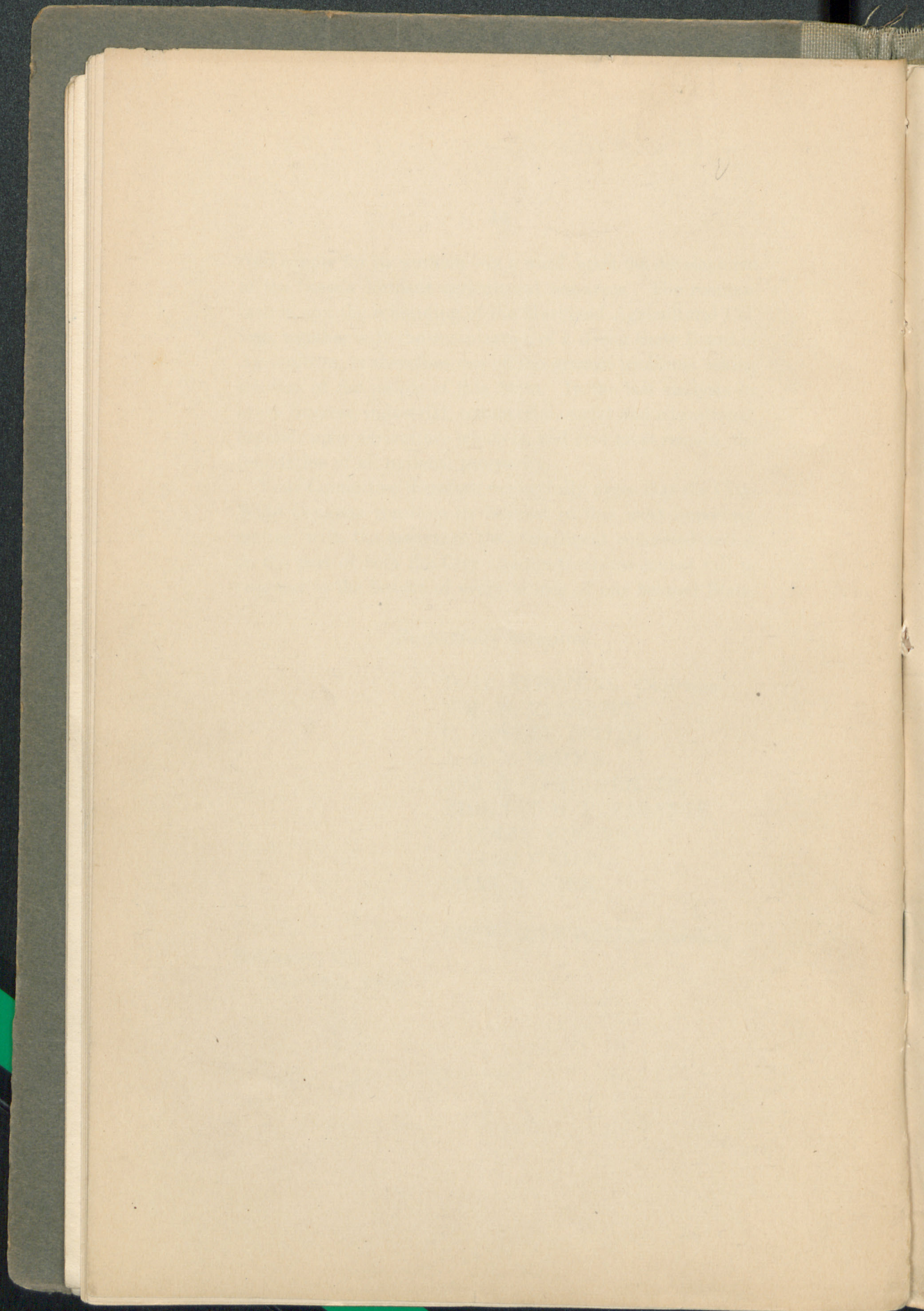
CHAS. S. YORK.

LEONARD WILSON, *Secretary.*

Baltimore, Md.,

May 16th, 1914.





CITY-WIDE CONGRESS

REPORT OF COMMITTEE

ON

MARYLAND AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE

COMMITTEE:

REV. D. H. STEFFENS, *Chairman.*

MR. WM. M. ELLICOTT.

DR. A. R. L. DOHME.

MR. ASA B. GARDINER, JR.

MR. C. BOSLEY LITTIG.

MR. CHAS. S. YORK.

DR. LILIAN WELSH.

MR. RICHARD H. PLEASANTS.

MR. A. H. HECHT.

Received and Adopted by the City-Wide Congress on May 29th, 1916.

CITY-WIDE CONGRESS

REPORT OF COMMITTEE

ON

MAY 3 1940 Gift

Committee
Mr. J. H. [illegible]
Mr. W. R. [illegible]
Mr. J. H. [illegible]
Mr. J. H. [illegible]
Mr. J. H. [illegible]
Mr. J. H. [illegible]
Mr. J. H. [illegible]
Mr. J. H. [illegible]
Mr. J. H. [illegible]
Mr. J. H. [illegible]

Presented and adopted by the City-Wide Congress May 3, 1940

To the President and Members of the City-Wide Congress:—

Your Committee begs to submit the following report on the affairs of the Maryland State College of Agriculture:

The Charter for the Maryland State College of Agriculture, as prepared by your Committee on Maryland Agricultural College and adopted by the Congress Session on January 22nd, 1916, was passed by the Legislature with but one unessential amendment, providing for Senate confirmation of the appointments to the Board of Trustees of the College by the Governor.

The long work of the City-Wide Congress has thus far been crowned with success. The College is now a State owned and State controlled institution, and the way is clear for a thorough reorganization of this school through the appointment of a new Board of Trustees and the inauguration of a progressive policy looking toward the prompt development of the agricultural resources of the State under the leadership of the Maryland State College of Agriculture.

The distinctive feature of the Charter is the provision for the appointment of nine trustees with nine years tenure of office, one trustee to be appointed each year, which in the future makes it impossible for any one Governor to appoint a majority of the Board. Thus continuity of service and consistency of policy in the direction of the College affairs is assured.

As directed by the Congress, your Committee co-operated with all other organizations in the City and State interested in agriculture, including the Merchants & Manufacturers' Association, Baltimore Chamber of Commerce, and the Canned Goods Exchange of Baltimore. The success of the City-Wide Congress in securing the adoption of the new College Charter, for which it had labored the past four years, was in no small measure due to the united unselfish co-operation of these various organizations.

The Legislature also passed a Bill constituting the trustees of the College a State Board of Agriculture with wide powers, which was recommended by the City-Wide Congress in its report of May 16th, 1914.

Bills were also passed transferring to the State Board of Agriculture the work of the Live Stock Sanitary Board; placing the Tobacco Warehouses under the State Board of Agriculture; abolishing the State Bureau of Immigration and placing this work under the State Board of Agriculture, without, however, making any appropriation therefor; for the promotion of the Bee Industry; enacting a new Seed Inspection Law; enacting a law covering the proper grading of Apples; authorizing the erection of a State Lime Plant in Southern Maryland; and enacting a Charter for the Maryland Agricultural Society (a federation of State organizations interested in the promotion of agriculture), which society will hereafter have in charge the Annual Agricultural Exhibit known as "Maryland Week."

A Bill abolishing the present State Board of Forestry and placing this work in charge of the State Board of Agriculture was also introduced, but withdrawn at the solicitation of the State Board of Forestry, which feared that this work would be impaired by such an arrangement.

In this connection your Committee submits the following Resolution:

"RESOLVED, That the City-Wide Congress direct its Committee on the Maryland Agricultural College to make a study of the work of the State Board of Forestry and the service it renders the farmers of the State in protecting their woodlots and increasing the productive values thereof, in order to determine whether or not the work of this Board could perhaps be more economically performed under the direction of the State Board of Agriculture."

Your Committee, after requesting the Governor to order that all records and property of the now abolished State Bureau of Immigration be turned over to the State Board of Agriculture, has under consideration an arrangement whereby this important work may be continued until an adequate appropriation is made by the Legislature.

The Legislature with commendable foresight and prudence provided for the present needs of the institution, and thus placed the new Board of Trustees in position to vigorously carry on the work of the College during the two years which must intervene before this Board can make a report to the Legislature.

The appropriations are as follows, and for comparison the 1915/16 appropriations by the 1914 Legislature are also given:

A Bill providing a \$1,000,000 Building Fund failed of passage, and in its stead

\$174,000 FOR AN AGRICULTUREAL BUILDING

was included in the \$3,000,000 Roads Loan Act.

	1915/16	1916/17	1917/18
COLLEGE			
Maintenance.	\$16,000	\$ 30,000	\$ 40,000
Deficiency in Interest. . . .	2,047.44	2,047.44	2,047.44
Eastern Branch (colored). . .	—	5,000	5,000
Executive, &c., Expenses. . . .	—	5,000	5,000
EXPERIMENT STATION			
Maintenance.	34,000	25,000	25,000
Ridgley Sub-Station. . . .	1,500	5,000	5,000
Biological Laboratory:			
Hog Cholera Serum, &c. . . .	—	5,000	5,000
Horticultural Inspect'n. . . .	8,000	8,000	8,000
Seed Inspection.	3,000	5,000	5,000
*EXTENSION SERVICE.	3,000	14,203	20,659
* County Agents.	—	23,000	23,000
FARMERS' INSTITUTES.	6,000	6,000	6,000
	\$73,547.44	\$133,250.44	\$149,706.44

*To make available like appropriations from the Federal Government.

OTHER APPROPRIATIONS.

STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE			
Executive, &c., Expenses.	—	\$ 5,000	\$ 5,000
Live Stock Inspection.	\$39,000	25,000	25,000
	\$39,000	\$30,000	\$30,000
MARYLAND AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY. . .	\$ 3,000	\$ 5,000	\$ 5,000
"Maryland Week"			
PENINSULA HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY. .	\$ 1,000	\$ 1,000	\$ 1,000
STATE LIME PLANT IN SO. MARYLAND. .	—	\$12,000	—

It appears that a turning point in the affairs of the Maryland Agricultural College has been reached and that the selection of a proper Board of Trustees is of supreme importance. Fortunately both the College Charter and State Board of Agriculture Acts make no qualifications for selecting the members of the Board, thus leaving the Governor free, when making his appointments, to look to the single qualification of fitness without regard to political affiliation or membership in any organization.

The work of the City-Wide Congress, as regards the Agricultural College, is by no means finished. It has now become its duty to urge through the Agricultural College Committee the consideration by the Board of Trustees of the College of the recommendations made in previous reports of the Congress, together with such other matters as may from time to time present themselves.

The Federal Government is making large appropriations for the promotion of agriculture, under the Smith-Lever Act for Farm Demonstration and Home Economics, the proposed system of Rural Credits, the proposed Road Improvement legislation, Forest Protection, etc.

Maryland, like its sister States, must make every effort to avail itself to the fullest extent of the liberality of the Federal Government. If this is done there is in the opinion of your Committee no reason why Maryland should not have within the next few years a college of agriculture which will be a credit both to the State and to the Nation.

To this end your Committee, as soon as this may with propriety be done, feels it the duty of the Congress to urge both upon the Governor and the new Board of Trustees that before deciding upon a permanent plan of reorganization of the College they avail themselves of the reports and recommendations of the Commission having in charge the Educational Survey of Maryland, and that the recommendations made by the Congress in its first report on Maryland Agricultural College of January 24, 1913, be carried out, viz:

"that the plan of study at the College be so arranged both as regards requirements for entrance and graduation as to interlock with the general educational system of the State."

Respectfully submitted,

D. H. STEFFENS, *Chairman.*

WM. M. ELLICOTT.

A. R. L. DOHME.

ASA B. GARDINER, JR.

C. BOSLEY LITTIG.

CHAS. S. YORK.

LILIAN WELSH.

RICHARD H. PLEASANTS.

A. H. HECHT.

Baltimore, Md.,
May 22nd, 1916.

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that the plan of study at the College be so arranged both as regards
requirements for entrance and graduation as to conform with the
general educational plan of the State.

Respectfully submitted,

Wm. M. Elliott, President

A. H. L. Dodge

Chas. E. Jones

Thomas H. Parsons

A. H. L. Dodge

May 2nd 1918

to the Board of Trustees

of the College

at the City of New York

in relation to the

plan of study

at the College

84092

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